

A New Species of the Genus *Largulara* (Homoptera: Cicadellidae)¹

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ABSTRACT

A new species from Venezuela is described in the Genus *Largulara* DeLong and Freytag, new status.

INTRODUCTION

While reviewing the leafhopper species of Venezuela, a new species was found which is closely related to *Polana* (*Largulara*) *fantasa* DeLong and Freytag (1). These 2 species were found to be different enough to be separated from *Polana* as a separate genus.

I wish to thank Marco Gaiani and the late Dr. F. Fernandez Yepes of the Universidad Central de Venezuela (MIZA), Maracay, Venezuela for the loan of the material used in this study.

RESULTS

Largulara DeLong and Freytag New Status

Polana subgenus *Largulara* DeLong and Freytag 1972, p. 292. Type species: *Polana fantasa* DeLong and Freytag.

Head narrower than pronotum, crown rounded to face, striae transverse, ocelli on crown closer to anterior than to posterior margin. Pronotum with lateral angles flared, extending beyond lateral margin of scutellum. Forewing with small appendix and normal venation. Male genitalia with plates with long tufts of hair, pygofer without processes, and aedeagus with robust basal processes.

This genus can easily be separated from *Polana* by having the head much narrower than the pronotum, the unique male genitalia including the broad aedeagus, long tufts of setae on the genital plates, and the pronotum with lateral angles flaring, much like some Membracidae.

Key to Species

1. Aedeagal shaft without processes (Fig. 6-7), with pair of lateral spurs near middle.
..... *elegans* n. sp.
- 1'. Aedeagal shaft with pair of small, short, bifid processes near middle
..... *fantasa* DeLong and Freytag

Largulara elegans new species (Figs. 1-10)

Length of male 8 mm, head width 2.1 mm, female unknown. Similar to *fantasa* but with different male genitalia.

Head narrower than pronotum, crown broadly rounded, 2½ times as broad between eyes at base as median length. Pronotum with flaring lateral angles.

Generally brown to yellow brown. Crown with two small black spots on base, one behind each ocellus. Pronotum with irregular black markings just behind anterior margin. Scutellum with black basal angles. Forewings with yellow-brown transverse band just beyond tip of clavus, apical cells smoky brown, costal area and along base of transverse band, darker brown. Ventral surface mostly yellow to yellow brown.

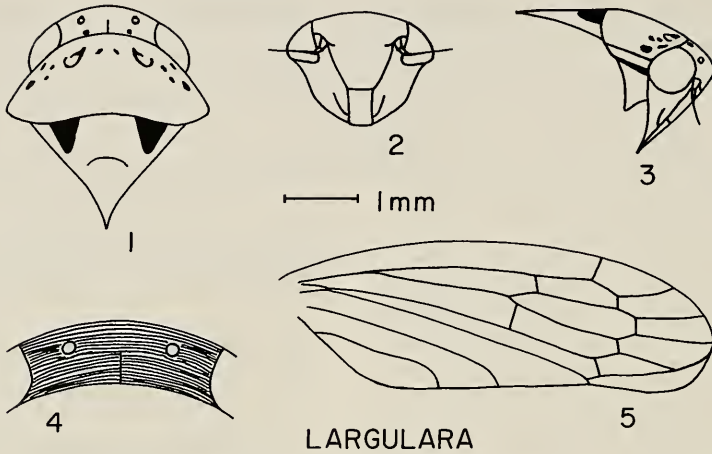
Male genitalia: Genital plates longer than broad, with 2 long tufts of setae, one laterally at base and one at apex (Fig. 10). Pygofer without processes, apical margin lobed (Fig. 9). Style broadened beyond middle, ventral margin thickened, apex pointed (Fig. 8). Aedeagus with stout shaft, ventrally flattened, with pair of spurs two-thirds distance from base, basal processes stout, curving outward, then back toward shaft, with spur near middle of apical part (Figs. 6-7).

Holotype male, Venezuela—T. F. Amazonas, 25-XI-4-XII-1984, Rio Bavia, 140 m., 0°10'N, 66°10'W, E. Osuna and A. Chacón (MIZA).

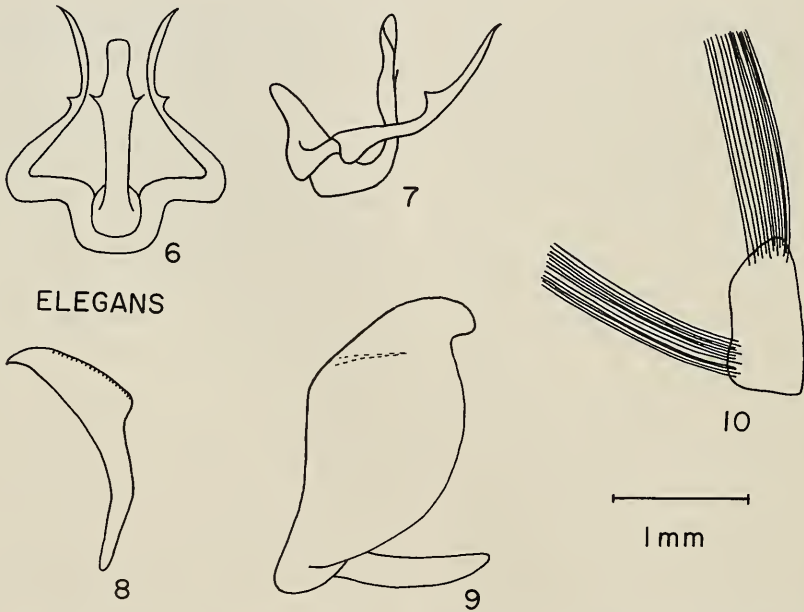
This species can be separated from *fantasa* by the lack of processes on the aedeagal shaft and the different and shorter spur on the basal aedeagal processes.

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FIGS. 1-5. *Largulara elegans* n. sp. 1. head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view, 2. head, facial view, 3. head, pronotum and scutellum, lateral view, 4. crown (showing striae), dorsal view, 5. forewing. All drawn to the same scale, except Fig. 4 which is twice magnification.



FIGS. 6-10. *Largulara elegans* n. sp., male genitalia 6. aedeagus, ventral view, 7. aedeagus, lateral view, 8. style, lateroventral view, 9. pygofer and genital plate, lateral view (setae not shown), 10. genital plate, ventral view. All drawn to the same scale.

Polana (*Largulara*) *elera* DeLong and Freytag is not closely related to the 2 above species being placed in *Largulara*, so is redesignated to the subgenus *Parvulana* in the genus *Polana*.

LITERATURE CITED

1. DeLong, D. M. and P. H. Freytag. 1972. Studies of the World Gyponinae (Homoptera, Cicadellidae). The Genus *Polana*. Arquivos de Zoologia, S. Paulo 22:239-324.